the recent malaria outbreak in Gurgaon, Haryana.

(c) Collection supply and maintenance of the parasites are continuous activities. further activities to be pursued include: Characterisation of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* isolates, tests to be carried out with more liver cell lines for the cultivation of hepatic stages of *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*, for using this in screening of drugs, for ultrastructural studies of exo-erythrocytic stage, for isolation of antigens from infected hepatocytes for immunological studies, continuous cultivation of *P. vivax*, animal models for *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*, maintenance of non-human malaria parasites for screening of anti-malarials and for immunobiological studies.

पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा आमंत्रित निविदाएं

*80. **श्री राघवजी**: क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन ने इमरजेन्सी रेस्टोरेशन सिस्टम क्रय करने के लिए अलग से खुले टेंडर आमंत्रित नहीं किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विक्रेता को उक्त प्रणाली की ऊंची कीमत दी गई थी; और

(घ) उपरोक्त मशीनें किस कम्पनी से खरीदी गई थी और उपर्युक्त अनियमितताओं के कारण कारपोरेशन को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ): (क) से (ग) विन्ध्याचल-धूले, नाथपा-झाकरी एवं किशनपुर-मोंगा पारेषण प्रणालियों के लिए पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० द्वारा नौ टावर पैकेजिज हेतु आमंत्रित की गई निविदाओं के घटकों में आपातकालीन मुरम्मत प्रणाली (ईआरएस) भी एक घटक थी। समग्र पैकेज के लिए उद्धरित समग्र कीमत के आधार पर बोलियों का मूल्यांकन/तुलना की गई थी तथा यह कार्य प्रत्येक मद की दर के आधार पर विचार करके नहीं किया गया था। समग्र पैकेज के लिए न्यूनतम मूल्यांकित बोलीदाताओं को ठेके दिए गए थे।

टावर पैकेजिज के लिए पांच प्रमुख ठेकेदारों नामशः मैसर्स एस०ए०ई० नई दिल्ली (लीडपार्टनर)। के०ई०सी०। मुम्बई (लीडपार्टनर)। ए०बी०ई०एन०जी०ओ०ए०, स्पेन (लीडपार्टनर) ज्योति स्ट्रेक्चर्स लि० मुम्बई और कोवरा। स्पेन को दिए गए ठेके का ई आर एस० प्रावण भी एक अंग था इन ठेकदारों के ठेकों में मैसर्स विट्रेसे। यू एस ए की 10 ई आर एस और मैसर्स कोवरा स्पेन की 2 ई आर एस शामिल थीं। पावरग्रिड द्वारा ईआरएस की सीधी खरीद नहीं की गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal reserves of Jharia Coalfields

466. **SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA**: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total proved coal reserves of Jharia coal fields, coking and non-coking, separately;

(b) how much of these coal reserves are extractable by underground working or open cast mine;

(c) how many coal mines were working in Jharia coal fields at the time of nationalisation;

(d) how many are working now, area-wise;

(e) how many of the mines working at the time of nationalisation are now closed; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per Geological Survey of India (GSI) coal inventory on 1.1.1997 upto 1200 m. depth and including coal seams of thickness upto 0.9 m., the total proved coal reserves of Jharia Coalfields is 14,904.58 million tonnes. Out of this, the coking coal

reserves are 8,801.84 million tonnes and non-coking coal reserves are 6,102.74 million tonnes.

(b) The extractable coal reserves in underground and opencast blocks after making allowance for reserves blocked under various surface constraints and loss in extraction, is estimated as under:—

(i)	Opencast block	—	2570 million tonnes
(ii)	Underground block	—	1232 million tonnes
	TOTAL		3802 million tonnes

(c) and (d) 200 coking coal mines and 175 non-coking coal mines were taken over in Jharia Coalfields in pursuance of the coking coal mines (**Emergency Provision**) Act, 1971 & Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Act, 1973. These wre re-organised/re-grouped in 81 mines. Details of number of mines area-wise, being worked now is as under:

Name of the Area	Number of Mines
Western Jharia	4
Kusunda	8
Bastacolla	6
Lodna	8
Eastern Jharia	10
Barora	4
Block II	4
Govindpur	7
Katras	9
Sijua	7
P. B. Area	6
Kustore	8
	81

(e) and (f) The list of 14 units closed since nationalisation alongwith the reasons for closure are given below:

	Name of Closed Mines	Reasons for closure
1.	Muruldih Colliery	Exhaustion of mineable reserve
2.	Bera Opencast	Mine reached its techno-economic limit
3.	Basdeopur Opencast	mine reached its techno-economic limit
4.	Laxmi Opencast	Mineable reserves exhausted
5.	Tasra Opencast	Mines closed due to sudden inrush of water from adjoining Damodar river and land acquisition problem
6.	Kanduadih Colliery	On techno-economic and safety considerations
7.	South Tisra UG	On techno — economic considerations
8.	Kujama UG	For techno-economic reasons and fire
9.	Dharmaband	On Techno — economic considerations
10.	Teturia UG	For Techno —economic considerations
11.	Gaslitand UG	Drowning of mine in Sept., 95 due to unprecedented rains and fire in different seam
12.	Bhurangiya UG	On techno-economic and safety considerations
13.	Ena UG	On techno-economic and safety considerations

14.	Kankanee Opencast	Quarry reached techno-economic Limit.

Certificaiton of coal mining plans

467. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 895 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 1997 and state:

(a) whether the notification dated 20th June, 1988 referred to in the above stated reply includes the word "also" meaning thereby that there exist other agencies also, apart from the now designated Standing Committee for issue of certificate for the purpose of Rule 22C of the MC Rules;

(b) if so, which are these agencies; and

(c) the reasons for omission of the word "also" in the above stated reply from the said Gazette Notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 26 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 expowers the Central Government to direct, by a gazette notificaiton, that any power exercisable by the Central Government, under the MMRD Act, may be exercisable "also" by officers or authority subordinate to the Central Government. The use of the word "also" conveys delegation. Under the above cited section 26 of the MMRD Act, the gazette notification dated 20th June 1988 was issued retaining the word 'also', in para 2 thereof, conveying that in addition to the Standing Committee, the Central Government also reserves the power of the recognition of the person, under rule 22 (c) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 to prepare a mining plan. In respect of coal, lignite and sand for stowing the Ministry of Coal have the powers of the Central Government under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

Allotment of Chandrapur Coal Mines

468. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI:
SHRIMATI CHANDRAKAI A PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported allotment of Chandrapur Coal Mines by Maharashtra Government to Central India Coal Company, a subsidiary of Ispat Limited;

(b) whether the mines are in the close vicinity i.e., within a radius of 25 Kilometers from an ordnance factory under the Defence Ministry;

(c) whether the location of mines adjacent to the factory was objected to by the Centre for Environment and Explosive Safety;

(d) if so, the action taken so far by Government; and

(e) if not, whether Government would assure non-violation of the aforesaid act by Central India Coal Company in Chandrapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per information available in Ministry of Coal, Government of India no mining lease for coal in Baranj block (I to IV) located in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra has so far been granted by Government of Maharashtra to Central India Coal Company Limited, a subsidiary of Ispat Urja Limited, Mumbai.

(b) The Baranj block is within a radius of 25 kms from Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur.

(c) In April 1977 the Ministry of Defence, Government of India advised that the Centre for Environment and Explosive Safety had expressed their apprehension in July 1996 about the safety of the products of Ordnance